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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/824,954	04/03/2001	Jose Luis Montero Real	60001.0042US01	1571
27488	7590	04/08/2004	EXAMINER	
MERCHANT & GOULD P.O. BOX 2903 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903			CHANG, ERIC	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2116	6

DATE MAILED: 04/08/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/824,954	REAL, JOSE LUIS MONTERO
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Eric Chang	2116

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 April 2001.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 03 April 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-25 are pending.

Specification

2. The use of the trademarks “OFFICE”, “WORD”, “POWERPOINT” and “PUBLISHER” has been noted in this application. It should be capitalized wherever it appears and be accompanied by the generic terminology.

Although the use of trademarks is permissible in patent applications, the proprietary nature of the marks should be respected and every effort made to prevent their use in any manner which might adversely affect their validity as trademarks.

3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Applicant introduces the term “AIMEs” in the Abstract [line 14] and in the Specification [page 4, line 15]. However, Applicant does not disclose what the acronym “AIMEs” stands for.

Appropriate correction is required.

4. Claim 10 is objected to because of the following informalities: the meaning of the acronym “IME” on line 2 of the claim should be provided. Appropriate correction is required.

5. Claim 11 is objected to because of the following informalities: the meaning of the acronym “AIME” on line 2 of the claim should be provided. Appropriate correction is required.

6. Claim 13 is objected to because of the following informalities: the meaning of the acronyms “AIME” and “AIME” on lines 2-3 of the claim should be provided. Appropriate correction is required.

7. Claim 13 is objected to because of the following informalities: there is a period at the end of line 7 of the claim; this should be a semicolon. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1-6 and 21-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,396,515 to Hetherington et al.

10. As to claim 1, Hetherington discloses a method for booting an application program running over an operating system on a computer, wherein the application program and operating system support a plurality of editing languages, the method comprising the steps of: booting the application program [col. 2, lines 42-45]; and setting a plurality of default language settings of the application program to be equal to a user interface language of the operating system [col. 2, lines 42-51]. Hetherington teaches basing the default language settings of the application

program based on a language property for the host data processing system [FIG. 2B, element 214]. Furthermore, because Hetherington teaches setting the language at the time of initialization of the application program, Hetherington teaches setting the language at the first boot of the application program, substantially as claimed.

11. As to claims 2-6 and 22-24, Hetherington discloses the plurality of default language settings comprise an install language of the application program, a Web locale language of the application program, a help language of the application program and a user interface language of the application program [col. 3, lines 59-67, and col. 4, lines 1-8]. Hetherington teaches the language settings are applied to all user interface text and user-interface components, such as install dialog box language, help text, and the like.

12. As to claim 21, Hetherington discloses a method for enabling a plurality of languages in an application program module running in association with an operating system, the method comprising the steps of: determining a user interface language of the operating system [col. 2, lines 42-45]; determining a user interface language of the application program module [col. 2, lines 42-51]; and if the user interface language of the operating system and the user interface language of the application program module do not match, then setting the user interface language of the application program module to the user interface language of the operating system [col. 2, lines 42-51, and col. 5, lines 10-12]. Hetherington teaches setting a user interface language for an application program based on the user interface language of the operating system. Hetherington further teaches resetting the user interface language of the application

program when the user interface language of the operating system is changed, so that the application program language matches the operating system language, substantially as claimed.

13. As to claim 25, Hetherington discloses determining whether a language is applied within the application program module and, if so, then enabling the applied language for editing [col. 4, lines 9-21]. Hetherington teaches the applied language in an application module is enabled for editing, even if it is different from the user interface language.

14. Claims 7-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,396,515 to Hetherington et al., in view of U.S. Patent 6,014,616 to Kim.

15. As to claims 7-12, Hetherington teaches all of the limitations of the claim, but does not teach enabling an editing language for the application program based on an input locale.

Kim teaches that the editing language for an application program may be set by an input locale, such as a keyboard, light pen, or the like [col. 4, lines 25-34], and determining an applied language while the application is running, and enabling the determined language therefrom [col. 4, lines 47-52]. Kim also teaches that this setting occurs based on an IME, or the like [col. 1, lines 38-47]. It would further be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that other detection of an enabled language, such as an operating system or script setting could also be used to set the editing language of the application [col. 4, lines 1-3], substantially as claimed.

At the time that the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to employ the editing language enabling means as taught by Kim. One of

ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so that the editing language for the application could be automatically set, in addition to the user interface language.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of the cited references because they are both directed to the problem of selecting the user language of an application from a plurality of available languages. Moreover, the editing language enabling means taught by Kim would improve the flexibility of Hetherington because it allowed for a visual representation of the active editing language, in addition to the dynamic selection of said language based on an input locale.

16. As to claim 13, Hetherington teaches a method for booting an application program running over an operating system on a computer, wherein the application program and operating system support a plurality of editing languages, the method comprising the steps of: booting the application program [col. 2, lines 42-45]; and setting a plurality of default language settings of the application program to be equal to a user interface language of the operating system [col. 2, lines 42-51]. Kim teaches enabling at least one editing language for a plurality of keyboards, IMEs and AIMEs, input locales, or operating system settings installed on the computer [col. 4, lines 1-3, 25-34 and 47-52], substantially as claimed.

17. As to claims 14-15, Kim discloses the input locale comprises software that allows text to be input [col. 1, lines 38-47], and that the input locale adjusts the properties of a keyboard, such as the layout, accordingly.

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18. As to claim 16, Hetherington discloses the operating system script comprises a set of files that enable support in the operating system for that language [col. 3, lines 59-67].

19. As to claim 17, Kim discloses determining whether a language has been applied within the application program and, if so, then enabling an editing language associated with the applied language [col. 1, lines 38-47]. Kim teaches enabling the appropriate editing language for an application program based on the applied language settings.

20. As to claim 18, Kim discloses the step of determining whether a language has been applied within the application program comprises determining whether a language associated with an insertion point within the application program is a language that has not been enabled [col. 4, lines 47-52]. Kim teaches determining the language for the application program when the user changes the language settings at an insertion point by selecting a new language from the keyboard.

21. As to claim 19, Heatherington and Kim teach all of the limitations of the claim. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adjust the value of a plurality of registry keys associated with the plurality of editing languages, because many operating system settings, such as enabled languages, are stored within the registry, substantially as claimed.

22. As to claim 20, Hetherington and Kim teach the method for setting the language settings for an application program, substantially as claimed. Because Hetherington and Kim teach the method, they teach a computer-readable medium comprising computer-readable instructions for performing the method.

Conclusion

23. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eric Chang whose telephone number is (703) 305-4612. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Lee can be reached on (703) 305-9717. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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March 30, 2004